

EVENING NEWS.

JOHN H. HOLLIDAY, PROPRIETOR.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Thirteen persons lost their lives by the wreck of the *Clan Alpine*.

The police trouble in Chicago is virtually settled by submission to the authority of the Mayor.

Charles F. Noyes, formerly of Galveston, who was garroted and robbed, January 24, died at New Orleans yesterday of the injuries he received.

Before the Wilson Investigator Committee yesterday, Mr. Bushnell gave his testimony, showing how bills were lobbied through Congress, but making no new revelations.

Commissioner Davenport yesterday decided to hold Woodruff, Claflin and Blood, to await the action of the Grand Jury, on charge of sending obscene matter through the mails.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has fixed upon February 11th for the final hearing of claims for prize money amounting to \$200,000, accruing from the apprehension of the rebel *Iron Horse*.

A special from London says that the steamer *Deila* has been chartered to take out the new telegraph cable to be laid between Key West and Havana. The telegraph between the two points will be opened in May.

Bonds to the amount of \$100,000 stolen from the banking house of Clark, Son & Co., Lancaster, Pennsylvania, January 15th last, have been found upon a stairway leading to the basement of St. Paul's Church at Reading.

The Misses Greeley have withdrawn from the contest of the will, declining to wage a war over their father's grave. The contestants then proceeded to prove the will made by Mr. Greeley in 1871, without further opposition.

The jury in the Wharton trial came in yesterday and announced that they could not agree. They were discharged. They should, eight guilty, four not guilty. Mrs. Wharton renewed her recognition in \$5,000 to answer the charge of an attempt to poison Vinson and Lett.

Highwaymen attacked the stage near Harrodsburg, Kentucky, on Thursday night. The leader intimidated the driver and was climbing upon the box when a passenger put a pistol through the window and shot the rascal dead. The others then ran, but two were captured.

The Court House at Quebec was completely burned on Saturday, entailing a loss of all the records of the Province since its foundation, together with title deeds and other important legal documents. The fire at one time threatened the Anglican Cathedral, but was fortunately confined to the Court House.

In the Louisiana investigation yesterday Captain Jaeger testified that he had signed 1,344 affidavits, taking the names from the poll lists. He did not know it was forged. Sypher knew how the affidavits were obtained, and approved it. Ballot box stuffing had been practiced in Louisiana on a large scale since 1868.

The American Iron Works at Pittsburgh, where the battery of four boilers exploded yesterday, employ 3,000 workmen. It is a great wonder that the loss of life was not larger. The nail-makers, whose department was in the vicinity of the boiler, were out on a strike, which saved many lives. No reason for the explosion can be discovered, as the ganges showed sufficient water in the boilers.

Among the late appointments made by President Grant for the Vienna Exposition is that of Dr. Anthony Spencer, of New York City, as Commissioner on the part of the United States. The United States Government, the Guard, has decided to postpone sailing with the materials for the exhibition until March 1st. The time for receiving applications for representation has been extended to February 20th. The United States will be better represented in the department of machinery and agricultural implements than in any other.

In the Senate the Australian steamship subsidy bill was tabled and killed. The remainder of the session was consumed in discussing the finance bill. In the House a large number of bills were introduced and referred, including the following: Recommending the President to communicate with foreign governments, with a view to protect non-combatants, to secure a compliance with the conditions of the Geneva Convention, and to promote peace between Cuba and Spain; authorizing the President to invite the International Statistical Congress to hold its next session in this country; granting the right of way through public lands to the Kansas and Colorado Company, also to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company; directing a negotiation to be opened with the government of Cuba for an adjustment of the claims of American citizens; to refund the special income tax of five per cent to be paid by the officers and soldiers of the United States army and navy; to abolish the tax on spirits distilled from fruit; for the removal of disabilities from all citizens of the United States; a resolution declaring it to be the opinion of the House that it was not wise, or expedient, or for the public interest, that any part of Goat Island, San Francisco, shall be ceded for railroad purposes, was adopted without a division. A bill to divide Ohio into three judicial districts was passed.

The Isothermal Line on the Northern Pacific road was still there at latest accounts.

The Journal is assuming its "dignified" tone again, and witheringly calls *The News* "a little evening paper over the way." We are crushed.

We congratulate the Journal on its improvement in decency. It has not said a word about the heels or the head of the Sentinel editor for nearly a week.

We devote an unusual amount of space to-day to the republication of an editorial entitled "Habens Corpus," from the Cincinnati Commercial. This right, which ensures every man a hearing and shields him from unjust imprisonment, can not be guarded too highly or prized too dearly. It is indeed the Palladium of liberty, the key-stone upon which the arch of freedom depends for strength and support. It has been the fashion of late years to decry its importance and pass lightly over the attacks made upon it, but they have been of the gravest nature, involving the most serious consequences, and the public mind can not be opened to this fact too soon. There can be no freedom if the civil power is to be subservient to the military.

The boiler explosion at Pittsburgh yesterday, an account of which was given in our telegraphic news last evening, will take rank with more frightful and fatal disasters of that nature, by reason of its peculiarity and comparatively small loss of life. Four boilers placed together, or "in battery," as it is called, exploded simultaneously in the largest iron works of the country, right among three thousand workmen, and yet but seven were killed and about thirty wounded. One would have expected the destruction of life to be much greater. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The engineer testifies that there was abundance of water, he having tested all the gauges not more than five minutes before the explosion. If practical science wishes to search a field comparatively unexplored and in which knowledge is greatly needed, it should take up the subject of boiler explosions. There are many theories already broached, and it would certainly be an easy matter to test some of them.

It is some weeks before it will be necessary to select candidates for Councilmen in the various wards, and it is right that considerable thoughtful attention should be given to the matter. There are some members of the Council whose services to the city are not so valuable that they can not be dispensed with, and there are several others about whom a suspicion of "oil and grease" lingers. It is a pity that more interest can not be taken in the affairs of the city by the men who are vitally concerned and who have the ability and experience to manage them carefully and to the satisfaction of the people. The city is getting deeper and deeper into debt, city orders are selling at a discount and compound interest is being paid on a portion of the city debt, or was at least a short time ago. We are getting into a bad rut, and it is time we got out of it; time that we have some settled and safe financial policy; time that less partisanship and more business should enter into the municipal government. There are good citizens in every ward, in which the people have confidence, such men as Albert G. Porter, William Wallace, James C. Yohn, Dr. Stevens, J. George Stilz, R. C. J. Pendleton, John R. Elder, Oliver Tousey, John Thomas, Gen. Morris, D. M. Taylor and many others. Why can't some of them be induced to run.

The Journal this morning opens its mouth, like the prophet Balaam's animal, on the subject of State printing, and speaks as follows:

The Journal is not aware of being particularly silent on that question. It appears that we have been very outspoken on that as well as all other questions affecting the public interest. If it will ease the nerves of our diminutive friend, we may repeat that one of the present owners of the Journal was the author of the plank in the platform for the abolition of the law governing the State printing, because of the abuses existing under it, which the columns of the Journal had pretty well ventilated.

This is the second time the organ has alluded to the matter at all. Under a former management it was outspoken, and ventilated the abuses of the office, although the same management did not hesitate to charge the State twenty per cent. profit on a job of lithographing it had not done at all, an attempt which was frustrated by the Auditor of State. But for more than six months it never has had a thing to say on the subject. Two and part of the time three of its proprietors worked and lobbied as hard as they could to prevent the office from being abolished, and when the House manifested its temper and the temper of the people by destroying it, then the Journal feebly spoke a word of approval. That it was forced by the pressure of circumstances was apparent. The fact of one of the owners being the author of the plank in the Republican platform goes for nothing. It was done long before he became an owner, and long before the exigencies of the concern demanded a renewal of public support. He had nothing to say after it became the interest of the establishment to say nothing. And even now the paper is silent because it hopes that the session may be allowed to pass away without action, when in the absence of other provision, the work will go to it without restriction. So far as *The News* is concerned it doesn't care who does the work provided it is done decently and economically, provided that only a fair price is paid and the people are not robbed as they have been in times past. If, after fair competition, the Journal can do the work cheaper than any other equally responsible bidder, it should do it. But the people will not be balked in their intention of having it done honestly hereafter, and our venerable contemporary might as well understand this now as at any other time. It can not play the virtuous innocent at this stage of the game.

An Insurance Bureau.

House Bill 390, introduced a few days since, is entitled "a bill to organize insurance companies, and to regulate the business of insurance in the State of Indiana." Its object is to establish a thorough supervision of the insurance business in this State, and to protect the interests of the people in shielding them from fraudulent companies organized only to plunder the ignorant and confiding.

The bill is an exceedingly well prepared one, and evinces a degree of ability highly commendable. It steers almost clear of the Scylla of oppressing companies on the one side, and the Charybdis of permitting them to range at will on the other. In few States has legislation failed to injure itself on the one side or the other. When an effort has been made to control the companies and secure fair dealing for the people, too often the extreme has been reached and restrictions and grants have been piled up so as to

cripple and hamper the operations of even the best companies, and perhaps drive them out of the field entirely. It is apparent to all that a State should require some guarantees from companies who solicit its citizens to do business with them, and should demand that after having taken the people's money the companies should be able to fulfill their part of the agreement and give the stipulated indemnity. If there be no such requirement the State is made a profitable field for adventurers and scoundrels, who, by means of plausible schemes backed up by a good name or two, can fleece and plunder fortunes out of the people. We have had a good many such experiences, the hugest of which was probably the Sinsinippi. A sharper or two organize a company and sell insurance at low rates. They pay a loss or two, perhaps, but when the losses accumulate they pocket the premiums secured and depart for some other locality. Thousands of dollars have thus been taken from the people of Indiana. There should be an authority, then, whose business it is to see that every company is financially sound, to find out if it can and will pay its losses, before it is permitted to do business in this State.

An attempt has heretofore been made to establish such a supervision. Authority has been given the Auditor of State to examine the conditions of companies and to issue certificates to agents allowing them to do business. For each of these certificates the Auditor is entitled to collect two dollars, which goes into his own pocket. He is, therefore, directly interested in admitting companies, for the more companies the more certificates, and the more certificates the more two dollar fees in his pocket. True, he has the power to prevent a company from doing business in the State, but we believe that but two companies have been forbidden since the law was made. It has not been found to answer the purpose so far, and we don't think it ever will be. The creation of an Insurance Department which is to be in the hands of experts thoroughly acquainted with the insurance business and not under the control of an officer elected every two years, who, in all likelihood, knows nothing of the first principles of insurance science, is therefore something to be desired. There are many reasons to be advanced in favor of such a Bureau, some of which we may give in the future, but at present it is sufficient to name two, viz:

I. Such a Bureau will afford better, if not complete, protection to the people by so thoroughly examining the status of companies that none but solvent ones can do business here.

II. Such a Bureau will give the State a large revenue. Fees will be required from the companies as now, also additional fees for examinations, etc., amounting probably to \$50,000 per annum. These fees should go into the treasury, the Insurance Commissioner and his Deputy receiving salaries instead of fees, and the expenses of the office, which ought not to amount to more than \$5,000 per year, being paid out of the treasury. The Commissioner will then have no possible motive to admit any but trustworthy companies.

These two reasons, protection to the people and the creation of a revenue for the State, are reasons sufficient why the Bureau should be organized. It will besides raise Indiana in the estimation of insurance men all over the country, and tend to elevate the business, and in every way put it on a better footing.

There is another way in which this bill contemplates the raising of a large revenue, viz: by the taxation of the premiums received by the companies. This is a point which should be carefully considered. We are satisfied that it would be an injustice to tax the gross receipts—that is every dollar the companies get. If any portion is to be taxed it should be the net receipts—what remains after losses have been paid. The money paid in losses is left in the State, and as the great argument in favor of any taxation of foreign companies is that the money is taken out of the State, the losses should certainly be deducted, for such money is already taxed here. This is the rule applied in the States which have the most efficient Insurance Departments, and is just and equitable.

In theory, we are not satisfied that it is best to tax the companies at all, believing that a free trade would be beneficial. But there are only two other States in the Union besides Indiana which do not levy taxes, and whenever they agree not to tax our companies it will be time to relieve theirs, particularly when insurance is cheaper in some States where the tax is higher than it will be here. The average rate of taxation is about two per cent. on the total receipts. If our tax is three per cent., and the losses are deducted, the actual rate will be lower than the average. The tax, it is estimated, will produce between two and three hundred thousand dollars per annum. With the exception of a few minor points, the taxation of the losses is about the only objection that can be made to the bill, while much can be said in favor of it, and the Legislature, in passing it, will do the State a very great benefit and add another to the list of its good works.

The Reason It Is Worth More.

The St. Louis Democrat is puzzled to understand why the State-Zeitung, another Radical organ in that city, is inclined to harrass by the German Republicans, who are numerous there, while Carl Schurz's journal, the Post, is handsomely supported. There is no puzzle about it. It is only another evidence that the people have a far higher regard for independent newspapers than for mere party mouthpieces which fear the heels of a clique of politicians. The newspapers which rank highest to-day in the great cities of wealth, talent, enterprise and influence are not party organs. The people everywhere are beginning to see that independent newspapers are needed, to assert their rights and defend them against the encroachments of official corruption. (Louisville Courier-Journal.)

My Factory.

ST. PEARL RIVERS.

I live in Good Will Kingdom.
I live in Good Will Kingdom.
I have owned this model factory
Just you step inside the door.
There are many unseen weavers
Busy at work within.
There are many wheels at work,
But you hear no whir or din.

See the Heart-wheel in the center,
Large and strong and never still,
With magnetic wheels at work,
All the other wheels at will.
Love, the faintest of my weavers,
Turns this mighty wheel, my friend,
Weaving countless threads of beauty,
That no human strength can read.

Round this wheel, revolving swiftly,
Watch the wheels of Hope and Joy,
And the triple wheels of Duty,
But in my life's employ.
How the weavers cheer each other,
And how quickly and how well
They obey their master's orders,
It would take me long to tell.

In this high and spacious chamber,
With its windows paneled with blue,
See the Brain-wheel, wheel of magic,
Weaving threads of every hue,
Through the loom of my weavers,
At this wheel unwearied stands,
Until Sleep, with weary fingers,
Steals the distaff from her hands.

God appeared this noble structure—
Twas a God-like gift and free,
And he put the wheels in motion
With this solemn charge to me:
"Keep this factory busy, my friend,
Fair without and fair within;
Keep the wheels all bright and busy,
And your work unstained by sin."

But sometimes old Care, on crutches,
Hobbles in and clogs the wheels,
And then loath, the cunning vagrant,
Follows close behind his heels.
With a loathsome breath of canker,
Any his valiant fall of dust,
And with stealthy step approaching,
Speaks each idle wheel with rust.

And sometimes old Mother Gossip,
Gadding wherever she goes,
On her way to tell the news,
Saunters in to tell the news,
And that giddy coquette, Pleasure,
On her way to Polly-town,
Stops to show her gaudy trinkets
And the fashion of her gown.

And sometimes poor revelling Envy
Comes to tell me with a whine
That my neighbor owns a factory
And that she has fine and mine.
But these visitors come seldom,
And they do not tarry here,
They must stand in mortal terror
Of my Watchman, Faith and Prayer.

So I live in peace and quiet,
And when anything goes wrong,
Or the days seem long and weary,
Take my harp and sing a song:
For my weavers weave the better,
And the while turn whither round,
When I touch my harp with gladness
And awake a cheerful sound.

"SCRAPS."

There were only fourteen more births than deaths in Springfield, Massachusetts, last year.

The Minnesota muskrats which predicted an open winter have gone where the ground hog twined.

The new fashion of long-wristed gloves carries desolation and devastation to the rat holes of Paris.

The ladies of the royal family of Russia are said to be among the most beautiful women in Europe.

Jenkins says Madame Flores, wife of the Minister from Ecuador, is the most beautiful lady in Washington this winter.

A colored Alderman of Galveston leaves his saw and buck at the door as he goes from his daily toil to the Council Chamber.

A Charlotte (N. C.) man cut off his toe to get rid of a corn, and sent the offending member to the editor of the Observer.

Yosef Izzeddia Effendi is going to boss the Turkish government while the Sultan goes to Spain and thence to the Vienna Exposition.

We are now passing through a volcanic period of more than usual concentration and energy, and reports of earthquake shocks may be expected, or Mr. Capen, of Boston, is no prophet.

The pious Georgia Legislature is gravely considering a bill making profane swearing a penal offense. If it passes a bill will be immediately introduced expatriating mules and abolishing stovepipes.

Families are dog cheap down in Georgia. Peter Lewis, who lost his wife and two children at the recent collision near Bear Creek, on the Macon and Western Railroad, has compromised with the Central railroad for \$300.

Londonberry, New Hampshire, boasts of a youth of five years who tips the scales at 19½ pounds. He is handsome, well developed, and drums like a major. He has not grown an inch or added an ounce to his weight for two years.

The first conviction this year for cruelty to animals, at Adrian, Michigan, was that of one Owens, who has been fined twenty-five dollars for outrageously beating an ox team. The first colored jurymen empaneled in that county sat in the case.

The whale fishers sympathize with the oil operators of Pennsylvania. During 1872 79, 244 barrels of whale oil were taken, and 210, 876 pounds of whalebone, which in all respects is a great falling off as compared with the returns of the previous year.

The 800 pounds of butter belonging to the unfortunate Rev. Mr. Mosher, of Nevada, and which he gambled away at Council Bluffs, has been delivered to his friends to be sold for the benefit of his family, he being now a raving maniac.

The Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Times says it fails to see anything more sinful in burning corn, which requires only three or four months to grow to perfection, and which can be produced on the same soil year after year, than to burn a tree which it has taken scores of years to grow.

Luther Lamb, of Winslow, Maine, has just celebrated his golden wedding, the unusual feature of which was that it was a golden wedding with a third wife. With the first he lived thirteen months, and with the second three years. He is the father of fifteen children.

A plow manufacturing firm in Mayville, Kentucky, received last week an order for one hundred of their plows, to be sent to the interior of Mexico. They are to be boxed, and will be carried upon the backs of mules two hundred and fifty miles from the coast to their destination.

An enterprising boy at Bridgeport, Connecticut, loaned his sled to a policeman to enable him to overtake and arrest another boy for coasting, and when boy No. 2 was hauled up in court bluffed the whole affair by threatening the overtasked policeman with a similar proposition.

It is a strange and striking thing that Salts of all the cities of New England, should be without public libraries. The new

Mayor, however, proposes to remedy this evil by using the large collections of the Athenaeum and Institute as a nucleus for a city library, worthy of the literary and scientific standing of the place.

Considerable activity prevails in the Boston burnt district, and hundreds of workmen are employed in preparing sites for active operations in the spring, when all the energies which capital can command will be bent to the task of restoring the desolate region. Already large quantities of floor timbers and other lumber are piled up in locations where the owners can proceed to build without regard to the action of the commissioners in widening streets.

The palatial poor house of Memphis aspires to the name of Eusebious University. It consists of a cluster of nice cool sheds six miles from the city, and the faculty consisting of three commissioners live in different parts of the country, so that a scholarship is hard to obtain. Great care is taken to keep the location of the institution and the residence of the faculty a profound secret. And it only costs \$10,000 per year for salaries!

On the Way to Chicago.

MICHIGAN CITY, January 30, '73.
To the Editor of The Evening News:
The horrors of crossing the Plains in olden times were none the more uncomfortable, according to the hours taken, than a trip from your city to Chicago during the present week, and with your permission I will relate some things from which we suffered.

It was intended to leave Indianapolis via the Peru at 8 P. M. on the 28th, but some failure of the Jeff. road to connect, delayed that departure an hour or more. Added to this there was but one passenger coach and baggage car making up the train and the former was soon crowded with nearly a hundred passengers that could find seats, and the alternative was presented of standing up or lying on the floor. An hour or more passed waiting for that lagged Jeff., but finally the word was given and Conductor Ross whistled his lantern and yelled "All aboard" for the 20th time, everybody had been aboard long before he got aboard, and were already bored over the dreary prospect ahead. At Delaware, then Alabama; at New Jersey and the crossing of Washington state further waits were made because of blockaded freight, but finally the open country was reached and the train bore given the rein for Michigan City and the Northwest. The opening and shutting of the doors, the disjointed condition of the coach generally, and the ill arranged ventilators overhead soon changed the humid atmosphere within to the temperature of that without, and chilled every passenger to his marrow bones. Keeping warm was out of the question; keeping from freezing a matter of serious importance. At Noblesville, Cicero, and along to Kokomo Junction passengers either dropped because their homes were so near, or else were frozen out, and after that station was passed, Peru and Denver likewise, hardly two dozen remained. A majority were through passengers, and four of them great strapping fellows who early in the evening secured the only seats by the stove, and there sat, and kept warm and dozed, while ten feet away children cried because of cold and ladies scowled by reason of frosted noses. The night wore along fearfully slow, and the train went north still, still slower, feeling its way like some great body on an ill slithering hunting expedition. The colder it grew the slower we progressed, and occasionally the plan was discussed by the passengers of stopping off and taking a run along the track to warm up,—there being no difficulty in their estimation of keeping up with the train. The telegraph operators of the small towns (everything is small after you pass Kokomo) evidently were frozen out, and the conductor seemed to be at a loss to know whether he would pass the Southern bound train on a side track or attempt it on a curve. At Rochester came the first telegram, "pass so and so and so," and we all went the train, the conductor assuring the by this time weary fish travelers that Michigan City would be reached only two hours behind schedule time. That would have been about seven o'clock at the furthest. Not three miles from Rochester the engine broke loose from the tender, tearing open the boiler, and coupling and spilling the water from the tank. It required twenty minutes to couple up, just long enough to lose light of way. There was no alternative, but to back to Rochester, and there wait for the coming train. More cursing, and went the coach and baggage car, and back went the engine. The southern bound was supposed to be but twenty miles away, and an hour at farthest would bring her along. Five o'clock then, six, and seven, and lastly eight, and still no train. Finally a dispatch came ticking over the wires that the train was snowed up forty miles away, and we were given orders to pull out. At this hour the thermometer marked 22° below zero, and from the physical uncomfortableness felt like it was seven hundred. The head grew frosty from the breath that floated over it, and the cheeks of the only lady now remaining crimsoned like a poppy. Ten miles out was a broken rail, which the track-walker, thank God, discovered before we came along. Two miles further away another broken rail, with a very ditch flanking the left, and we went into which we would have tumbled for sure had it not been, etc. This was righted enough to pass over, and at noon the engine tooted for Laporte, instead of Michigan City, only eight hours behind.

One more hour, some said, would land us on the lake shore. Poor dells, what ignorance. The last quarter mile stretch into Laporte is made on a Chicago and eastern road, and it was blockaded by broken down engines and freight, while the snow banked on either side, and the way from two and one half to seven feet in depth. The North condition of the atmosphere had its effect upon the machinery and rolling stock, for within half mile range five engines of that road lay disabled. Two had cylinder heads blown out, one a parallel rod and another an eccentric broken, while the third was pulled, no how. Two or three of the frozen mummies on our train wanted to connect at Laporte with the other line, and the separate trains were then lying not half a mile apart. It seemed our crew, however, to know that the Lake Shore couldn't get away until we backed down, and this information, disseminated for nothing by one of the brakemen, nipped in the bud a frosty mutiny.

All things have an ending, some time, and so at last had this journey over the Peru. Between Laporte and Michigan City there was no wood pile and but one broken rail, and the engineer therefore let his pony out into a canter, and then into a "mud road gallop," and at 12 P. M. nine hours and fifteen minutes late, whistled for Michigan City. As if the fates were "agin us," another broken rail, this time within the corporation, delayed matters somewhat, but finally we were delivered at the depot and given permission to "go where you please." A first consideration of these passengers was "grub," the second "heat," and they scattered in every direction for these essentials. A few at Rochester had noticed the conductor and baggage master clambering into a hotel sleigh, and they clambered also, and by the forethought secured a passable breakfast at the Wallace House; (that is, passable to a hungry soul) the others had eaten nothing since supper on the evening before.

It should be said that the conductor and his crew did what they could to keep the passengers warm, but little use, and one seat away failed to affect the frost on the window pane.

At Michigan City the trains on the other roads were found terribly misted, either in the ditch or lost in the snow, and the trip to Chicago still one of unromantic competition. When I get there, if I ever do, you will hear more from

Wm. H. H.

A Washington correspondent thus explains the meaning of Credit Mobilier:

"What is this Credit Mobilier that they are making such a fuss about down stairs?"

"Why," answered the other, with a superior air, "don't you know? Some of the Congressmen went down to Mobile last summer and ran up great bills; and now they are making a row because the Mobiliers are after them to make them pay their debts."

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NAVIGATION IN BALLOONS.

Professor Donaldson's Aerial Voyage to Europe.

[Reading Correspondence of the New York Sun.]

Your correspondent again called on the aeronaut, Washington H. Donaldson, yesterday, to ascertain how far he had progressed in the construction of his gigantic air ship, the "North America," which is to carry him either across the ocean or to the bottom of it during the coming summer. Reaching his apartments, the whole surroundings were indicative of the aeronaut. Scattered in profusion around the room were models and instruments of various descriptions—barometers, baskets, anchors, bars, books, cords, canvas sails, miniature balloons, gas generators, and all the various articles used in his varied experiments and calculations.

"You see," said the aeronaut, "I'm over my ears in this affair, and it will claim every moment of my attention from now on until July, in order to have things perfectly arranged. I have just finished my plans, specifications and sketches for my ship, and I am absolutely certain that what I am now perfecting will carry me to Europe as sure as the sun shines to-morrow morning."

"What is this?" asked your correspondent, pointing to a miniature balloon filled with gas. "That," said Donaldson, "is a model of the 'Will of the Wisp,' my new paper balloon, which is going to carry me to Europe as soon as the weather moderates sufficiently. It is composed of common brown paper, and will cost me just \$8.50 when completed. I intend trying an experiment with it when at an altitude of half a mile. I have a patent parachute I wish to test, and to do this I shall experiment with my paper balloon, by exploding it when about three thousand feet high, to see whether I can safely descend. I shall first ascend, and then I shall open my patent parachute (the model of which looks for all the world like a three lamp shade) strung on a string about two feet apart, see that it is perfectly filled, and part company with the paper balloon, after having ignited a fuse, which will explode it in a few seconds afterward, to the delight of the people below. With my parachute I expect to descend to the earth at the rate of a mile an hour."

Donaldson then produced a series of diagrams and drawings of his proposed mammoth air ship. He proposes to have one large balloon which will have sufficient power to successfully carry him through the air. But to be more than safe in the matter he will carry with him two other supply or smaller balloons. With these he says he can fill the larger balloon in case of a loss or escape by leakage or condensing, and when they are empty he proposes to pack them up, label them, and toss them into the ocean, which will relieve the ship of two hundred and fifty pounds weight. During the day the floating power of the gas diminishes at the rate of about twenty-five pounds per hour, but at night the loss is greater, through condensation. This loss, however, is equalized by expansion when day comes again. If it should rain or be a day of disagreeable night, it would add weight to the balloon. Suspended under the large balloon will be a metallic life-boat, with oars, sails, condensed food, water, instruments, barometers, etc., ready for any emergency. Several marked improvements will be made in the construction of his boat. In order to keep the currents he proposes to use a pilot balloon.

The following are the dimensions of the great balloon. It is to be 80 feet in diameter, with a capacity of 268,000 feet of gas. To construct it will require 2,300 square yards of cambric, and will be capable of lifting the required altitude, 9,380 pounds. The weight of the gas chamber of this mammoth air ship will be 1,532 pounds, while the nettings, etc., will weigh 500 pounds. The two supply balloons will be 32 feet in diameter, which will require 374 yards of material, with a capacity of 28,000 cubic feet, and a lifting power of 980 pounds. The weight of two supply balloons, nettings, etc., will be 290 pounds. A small balloon to save gas as it expands will weigh 140 pounds, making a grand total of lifting power of 10,000 pounds; total weight in full about 4,000 pounds, including rope, lifeboat, provisions, instruments, etc., leaving for passengers and supplies 6,000 pounds. This outfit will be sufficient for a trip around the world, or for a month at least.

What Is It?

A Washington correspondent thus explains the meaning of Credit Mobilier:

"What is this Credit Mobilier that they are making such a fuss about down stairs?"

"Why," answered the other, with a superior air, "don't you know? Some of the Congressmen went down to Mobile last summer and ran up great bills; and now they are making a row because the Mobiliers are after them to make them pay their debts."

FOR FAMILY USE.

The Halford

LEICESTERSHIRE

TABLE SAUCE,

THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH

Made in Any Part of the World

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

INDIANAPOLIS SAVINGS BANK
Eight per cent dividend declared January 1, 1873.
Depositors: Open Monday and Saturday
Nights till 8 o'clock.
WM. M. JACKSON, President.
JOHN W. RAY, Treasurer.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
ORGANIZED IN
1720.
The oldest and most substantial Insurance Com-
pany represented in America.
Capital and Assets, \$13,000,000 Gold
MARTIN, HOPKINS & COMPANY, Agents,
Office, Sentinel Building,
INDIANAPOLIS.

Goods at Half-Price.
SUCH AS
**Flannel Hoods,
Knee Hoods and Jackets,
Knee Waists,
Woolen Scarfs,
Marine Underwear.**
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN
SPADES'S Indiana Store.

THE EVENING NEWS.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1873.

CALENDAR FOR 1873.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
Feb. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
Mar. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
Apr. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
May 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
June 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
July 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
Aug. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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29	30	31				
Sept. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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29	30	31				
Oct. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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29	30	31				
Nov. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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29	30	31				
Dec. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

THE CITY.
MINOR MENTION.
Wood and coal thieves abound in all parts of the city.
Judge Gresham is holding United States Court at the branch in Evansville.
The College Guards will give a grand military ball this evening at Mozart Hall.
Kington & Co. have commenced extensive repairs to their packing establishment.
A movement is on foot for straightening White River within the corporate limits.
A lady on a visit to her daughter in this city, left in front of the Bates House yesterday, breaking her arm.
Will Way, freight conductor on the L. & C. and L. road made way with a \$125 gold watch at a raffle Saturday night.
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Maxwell celebrate their china wedding at their residence, 330 North Meridian street, this evening.
An immense coffin, made for a woman weighing three hundred and fifty pounds, was sent from Hedges's yesterday.
The committee on the Exposition guarantee fund, reported last night that \$70,000 of the required amount had been subscribed.
Large shipment of eggs are being received daily from Southern markets, one firm having received three thousand dozen yesterday.
Mr. J. E. Downey, a well known real estate dealer, negotiated a large sale last week, for which he received \$23,000 as his commission.
Henry Colman, janitor in the Governor's rooms, will resign his position to-day in favor of the successor appointed by Governor Hendricks.
The Superintendent of the Soldiers' Home drew a warrant upon the State Treasurer yesterday for \$2,612—the expenses of that institution for the past year.
Dr. Hoyt will read a paper on the Medical Diagnosis of diseases of Children before the Marion County Homeopathic Medical Society this evening.
Mr. Thomas Baker, proprietor of the Mason House, yesterday added another \$1,000 to his original subscription to the exposition fund, making \$2,000 in all.
The night watchman at the Cincinnati freight depot is deeply troubled, having dreamed three times in succession that there soon to be a flood which will carry away every bridge on the L. & C. and L. road.

Weather Bulletin.
[SPECIAL SERVICE UNITED STATES ARMY.]
INDIANAPOLIS, February 4, 1873—7.00 A.M.
Buffalo, N.Y. 41. W. cloudy.
Chicago, Ill. 33. W. fair.
Cincinnati, O. 31. W. fair.
Cleveland, Ohio 31. W. cloudy.
Detroit, Mich. 31. W. cloudy.
Indianapolis, Ind. 42. S. W. clear.
Louisville, Ky. 43. S. W. clear.
Memphis, Tenn. 37. S. W. clearing.
New Orleans, La. 45. S. W. foggy.
New York, N.Y. 34. W. clear.
Philadelphia, Pa. 34. S. W. clear.
St. Louis, Mo. 34. S. W. fair.
St. Paul, Minn. 34. W. clear.
Tulsa, Okla. 34. S. W. clear.
Wichita, Kan. 34. S. W. clear.
Milwaukee, Wis. 33. W. cloudy.

City Council Meeting.
A regular meeting was held last evening. Several propositions were received to lay the wooden block pavement on Delaware street, from St. Clair north, and Messrs. Eben Smith, J. L. Adams and Thomas H. Spann were requested to act with the committee on contracts in selecting the style of pavement to be put down.
Ordinances were passed as follows:
Appropriating \$1,023.15 on account of expenses of the City Hospital.
Appropriating \$241.75 to pay sundry claims on account of printing and stationery.

Appropriating \$1,013.40 on account of Station House.
Appropriating \$12,646.23 for the payment of sundry claims against the city.
The committee on Railways submitted a majority and minority report on the Union Depot enlargement question; the first part relating to a lengthy ordinance authorizing the Union Depot Co. to lay a double track with an aggregate width not exceeding 30 feet, south of the present Union tracks, from Liberty street along the line of Rogers Run to a point on Meridian street opposite McNabb street; one of said tracks continuing thence west to Kentucky avenue where they will intersect the present Union tracks; the other to intersect the Union tracks between Mississippi and Missouri streets. The southernmost rail of said double track shall not be more than thirty feet south of the present south wall of Union Depot, nor shall any track be laid on Louisiana street north of the track now laid therein; but it gives the company the right to use 20 additional feet of Louisiana street for passenger depot purposes.
The minority report was adverse to the use of McNabb street, and in company with the majority was ordered printed and made the special order for the 15th inst.
The committee on Streets and Alleys reported:
1. That none of the Civil Engineer's assistants be discharged.
2. That before the vacation of streets prayed for by the C. H. & I. Railroad Company is made, a contract be entered into with the company by which it will bind itself to erect and maintain shops on the land; if they do not the real estate to revert to the city again for street purposes; that the railroad company pay cost of work done by street contractor; and that the company dismiss suit now pending in the United States Court, as well as the relief asked.
3. That no action be taken regarding a remonstrance from Andrew Wallace against grading an alley.
4. In regard to the petition against allowing express wagons to stand on Washington street between Delaware and Pennsylvania streets, there is an ordinance now pending which will give the relief asked.
5. That the Marshal be instructed to notify owners of the new hotel, corner of Ohio and Pennsylvania streets, to remove or secure two top stones on the northwest corner. The report and recommendations were concurred in.
The committee on Fire Department reported that the test of the Champion Fire Extinguisher demonstrated it to be all that is claimed for it, but that owing to the efficiency of our present fire department and the depleted state of the treasury they cannot recommend its purchase. Concurred in.
Mr. Pressley offered a preamble and resolution to the effect that in 1852 the L. & C. R. Co. was granted the right to lay down tracks upon East Louisiana street, upon certain terms and conditions, with which terms and conditions the railroad company has wholly failed to comply; therefore resolved, that the City Solicitor be instructed to at once bring suit to recover possession of said street. Adopted.
On motion, The report of the City Commissioners, made July 27, upon the proposed widening and extending of Locke street, was adopted.
Dr. Woodburn gave notice that the Water Works committee desired within the next two weeks to receive from the Councilmen of the several wards the lines of the proposed extension of water mains the coming season. Adjourned.

HABEAS CORPUS.
The Conflict Between the Military and Civil Authority—Our Rights Must Be Defended.
[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]
In St. Louis this occurs: General Grierson is a United States officer in command. He arrests one Kreyer, saying he is a deserter, and holds him in custody. A State Court issues a writ of habeas corpus, ordering Grierson to produce the body of Kreyer before judicial authority, that the cause of imprisonment may be inquired into, to see if the same is according to law. Grierson replied to this that it is none of the Court's business, that Kreyer is imprisoned, that being a matter solely within the province of the military commandant. This occurs in St. Louis, in the year of grace 1873. St. Louis, we believe, is within the limits of the United States. The United States is a Government, we are informed, that is controlled by a written instrument called the Constitution. The Constitution says: "The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." There is no rebellion in St. Louis. There is no invasion of St. Louis. When the writ of habeas corpus commands Grierson to produce the body of Kreyer, Grierson proceeds to suspend the writ. The question then arises: Is Grierson subject to the question of the United States? Is he in trying. It is a question with engaged Grierson on one side, and 35,553,982 individuals—this is the population of the United States, not counting Grierson—on the other. Is it too much to hope? Is it too much to presume that Grierson will not prevail? Is there anything fearful in the fact that such a question has seriously arisen, being seriously discussed, in a court of law to-day? Are the American people prepared to admit that there are two sides to the dish, shall obey the process of a civil tribunal? In the presence of such an issue as this, we may pass by as a matter of no importance, the mere circumstance, that members of Congress, Vice Presidents and Vice Presidential electors are thieves and liars. It is said and lived. The principle involved at St. Louis is the principle of Republican government and liberty. With an impertinence that, in view of its consequences, is appalling, Grierson tells the Court before whom he is summoned, that he has no jurisdiction in the case. He (Grierson) has examined the law, and it is not his duty to produce the body of the prisoner. To what judicial position has Grierson been elevated? Who or what has clothed him with authority to lay down the law? What right has he given him the right to set at defiance the Courts of the land? In his position as Major General gives him this right, the sooner all Major Generals are burnt at the stake the better.
Although not much of lawyers ourselves, we can give Grierson some law that ought to make his hair stand on end, if he has any appreciation whatever of the responsibilities of an American citizen.
In the history of habeas corpus, the name of Theobald Wolf Tone is not unknown. Tone was sentenced by a court-martial to be hanged the 12th day of November, 1792. His counsel, the celebrated Curran, moved for a writ of habeas corpus before the Court of King's Bench.
"I do not pretend," said Curran, "that Mr. Tone is not guilty of the charge of which he is accused. I presume the officers were honorable men. But it is stated in this affidavit, as a solemn fact, that Mr. Tone had no commission under His Majesty, and therefore, no court-martial could have cognizance of any crime imputed to him while the Court of King's Bench sat in the capacity of the great Criminal Court of the land. In times when war was raging, when martial might endured, but every law authority is with me while I stand upon the sacred and immutable principle of the Constitution, that martial law and civil law are incompatible, and that the former must cease with the existence of the latter. This is not, however, the time for arguing this momentous question. My client must appear in this court. He is not for death this very day. He may be ordered to the guillotine while I address you. I call on the court to support the law, to move for a writ of habeas corpus, to direct to the Provost Marshal of the barracks and Major Sandys, to bring up the body of Tone."

THE ALDINE!
See the Chromos and Subscribe
AT
CATHCART & CLELAND'S,
26 East Washington street.

INDIANAPOLIS TIME-TABLE.

DEPART.	CLYDE CO., CH. & IND. P.A.	ARRIVE.
Express.....	9:55 a.m.	Express..... 7:45 a.m.
Express.....	9:55 p.m.	Express..... 9:10 a.m.
Express.....	7:55 p.m.	Express..... 6:30 p.m.
PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS.		
Fast Line.....	4:15 a.m.	Southern Ex. 2:25 a.m.
Mail Express.....	9:45 a.m.	Express..... 8:25 a.m.
Express.....	6:45 p.m.	Fast Line..... 9:10 p.m.
TERRE HAUTE, VANDALIA & ST. LOUIS.		
Pacific Ex. 8:20 a.m.	East'n F. Line. 3:45 a.m.	
St. L. Day Ex. 9:00 a.m.	St. L. & O. Ex. 10:00 a.m.	
Evansville Ex. 10:30 a.m.	T. R. Ex. 5:30 p.m.	
St. L. Night Ex. 8:00 p.m.	St. L. & O. Ex. 6:00 p.m.	
INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS.		
Day Ex. 7:45 a.m.	Lightning Ex. 3:55 a.m.	
St. L. & O. Ex. 1:30 p.m.	Night Ex. 9:25 a.m.	
St. L. & O. Ex. 8:00 p.m.	St. L. & O. Ex. 6:10 p.m.	
CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS.		
Chl. St. L. F. L. 4:35 a.m.	St. L. & O. Ex. 3:00 a.m.	
Mail.....	10:35 a.m.	Chl. Ex. 1:05 p.m.
Chl. F. Line. 11:30 p.m.	Chl. Ex. 4:10 p.m.	
INDIANAPOLIS, BIRMINGHAM & WESTERN.		
Day Mail Ex. 3:55 a.m.	Night Ex. 8:50 a.m.	
Day Ex. 1:35 p.m.	Express..... 9:10 a.m.	
Night Ex. 7:45 p.m.	Pacific Mail Ex. 6:45 p.m.	
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON.		
Mail.....	10:45 a.m.	Mail..... 4:05 p.m.
Express.....	1:55 p.m.	Express..... 7:35 p.m.
VINCINNATI.		
Vincennes Ac. 6:20 a.m.	Sponser Ac. 10:50 a.m.	
Mail & Ex. 1:25 p.m.	Vincennes Ac. 5:50 p.m.	
Sponser Ac. 3:55 p.m.	Mail & Ex. 6:10 p.m.	
PEST & CHICAGO.		
Mail, T. & Ch. Ex. 7:00 a.m.	Chicago Ex. 3:40 a.m.	
Det. & Ch. Ex. 1:40 p.m.	Det. & Tol. Ex. 10:35 a.m.	
Det. & Ch. Ex. 8:00 p.m.	Mail & Ch. Ex. 5:20 p.m.	
JACKSONVILLE & MADISON.		
Loc. Ex. 3:45 a.m.	Loc. Ex. 3:10 a.m.	
Loc. & Mad. Ex. 8:00 a.m.	Col. Ex. 1:20 p.m.	
Columbus Ac. 3:20 p.m.	Loc. Ex. 1:20 p.m.	
Loc. Ex. 6:50 p.m.	Loc. & Mad. Ex. 7:40 p.m.	

GRAND CONCERT.
Given by the
Mannerchor and Philharmonic Society,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Friday, February 7.
For the first time in this city, Schiller's sublime song of THE BELL, composed by Rombert for chorus and orchestra. The solo will be sung by prominent amateurs. Admission, 50c; reserved seats, 75c; at Pearson & Dickson's. Tickets can be had at the music store, also best books in German and English, without extra charge.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Two nights only
Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 5 and 6.
CAL WAGNER'S MINSTRELS,
J. H. HAVERLY, Manager.
Introducing the following well known performers in an entire NEW PROGRAM from their former stock:
Cal Wagner, Sam Price, Ben Brown, Johnny Booker, Comedians.
Canfield and Booker, Song and Dance Artists.
Great California Quartette!
Composed of
Welling Bros. and J. W. Freeth.
Also
MR. FRED. WILSON,
The Great and Wonderful Character Actor and Original Grecian Statues.
With a
FINE ORCHESTRA AND BRASS BAND.
Reserved seats on sale at Pearson & Dickson's Academy of Music.
D. B. HODGES, Gen'l Ag't.
H. CLAPHAM, Advertising Ag't.

THEATRE.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT
With a Good Variety of Performances.
Change of Firm and Removal.
Prof. H. K. Curtis has associated himself with us, and the firm is now THOMPSON, LEMON & CURTIS, Real Estate Agents, No. 25 West Washington street, Bee Hive Corner, Up Stairs.
FOR SALE—Three 1-acre lots in Fletcher's lot, Brookside add. at a bargain, one 40-foot lot on Brookside avenue, on Nicholson pavement, one square from the Sewing Machine Works, cheap; \$80 per foot for this week only; very fine lot near Alabama; frame house, 11 rooms, East St. Joseph, Ala.; \$2,700 each; house of 7 rooms on 7th street, \$3,000; house of 8 rooms, Park avenue, \$5,000; 10 rooms, Buchanan street, \$1,200; house of 10 rooms, Alabama street, \$7,500; house of 9 rooms, North Mississippi street, \$2,800; house of 9 rooms, North West street, \$7,000; house of 9 rooms, Christian ave., \$4,000.
FOR TRADE—Woolen factory, \$15,000.
THOMPSON, LEMON & CURTIS.

LOUIS LANS.
Importer and Dealer in all kinds of
Rhine Wines, Imported Champagnes
AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
Sparkling and Still Wines,
From California and Ohio.
Attached to this Establishment is the finest and most pleasant Billiard Room in the State,
No. 20 N. Meridian street.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.
We now offer more strictly first-class investments than ever before.
We have the selling of lots, at wholesale and retail, in Oak Hill, Hanway & Hanna's Oak Hill, Sangster & Harrison's Oak Hill, Brookside, Springdale, Brightonwood, in lots of 10, 20 or 100 lots, at a large margin. We can offer the very best bargains still in first hands. We have tracts of 10, 20, 30 to 80 acres near these subdivisions, at figures that will insure handsome profits. Over 1,500 lots have been sold in these subdivisions in the last ninety days. The wise ones are gathering them in. It will cost you nothing to investigate.
We have a very large list of improved farms in this and adjoining counties, to trade for city property.
Also a large list of improved property and vacant lots in every part of the city.
We offer special inducements to those wishing to purchase a number of lots near the Car Works, for the next 30 days.
David S. McKernan,
REAL ESTATE BROKER
25 West Washington St.,
OPPOSITE TRADE PALACE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Last night of
AIMEE
And the Parisian Opera House.
C. A. CHIZZOLA & CO., Directors.
This splendid company is now double in numbers, contrasted with its old organization, and consists of over
SIXTY-FIVE PERFORMERS—FULL ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
Tuesday Evening, February 4, 1873.
First time in Indianapolis the greatest success of Paris, St. Petersburg and New York.
Les Cent Vierges.
(The One Hundred Virgins.)
Aimee, Bonelli, Juteau, Roland, Nardin, Leeney, Lucchini, and all the company in the cast.

MASCHIC HALL.
ONE WEEK ONLY.
Commanding
UNION SPY.
Companion to the
DRUMMER BOY.
The production of this master piece requires a company of nearly one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen.

Home Insurance Co.
NEW YORK.
Cash assets, Over \$4,500,000.
First-class indemnity at as low rates as safety and prosperity will warrant.
E. E. MARTINDALE & CO., Agents.

THE WEEKLY NEWS.
FOR 1873.
The year 1873, following as it does an important Presidential election, will be of unusual interest, and every man owes it to himself and his country to keep thoroughly acquainted with the progress of current events. He needs to be informed in regard to the great questions at issue, and for such information he must look not to a party paper that tells only what is favorable to its own side, and suppresses anything and everything it fears may injure the least injured party, no matter how full of moment it may be, but to an independent journal, such a paper is THE WEEKLY NEWS, which aims to tell the truth fairly and without favor.
And is fed upon no public pap, and is always free to express its convictions of right and duty. During the past year it has discussed political questions with ability and honesty, has criticized men and measures when it thought criticism deserved, and has commended them when they deserved praise.
IT IS ALLIED TO NO PARTY.
The WEEKLY NEWS will, as heretofore, contain interesting miscellaneous reading for all classes. For the farmer it will have a large quantity of interesting matter. For the Wives and Daughters, interesting stories, etc., and its
WEEKLY SUMMARY OF CURRENT NEWS
Will be full and well arranged. In its general and State news it will be unsurpassed, while its Editorials will be varied and attractive.
THE WEEKLY NEWS is the cheapest paper of its size published in the West.

JOHN G. WEBB & CO.,
Real Estate Agents
AND NOTARIES PUBLIC,
39 1-2 West Washington Street.
Parties having Real Estate for sale would do well to call and see us and leave it with us for sale. If you have Property to trade, call and see us as we will use every effort to accomplish sales that are honorable and just.
Call and see us and examine our list of Property.
Come up first stairway east of Palmer House.
DE. SUTHER.
SNYDER & BOND,
REAL ESTATE DEALERS.
For Sale—Houses, lots and other city property. Desirable farms. No. 12 North Meridian street, Sentinel Building, Indianapolis. Money to loan, assign drafts for sale.
FOR SALE.
At a bargain, some fine property on Tennessee street, north of Washington; two houses, well located, good neighborhood; a very desirable place for residence and value of property sure to increase. Can now be sold at moderate price, and on good terms.
Woodruff Place—Persons desiring to secure choice lots should bear in mind that the improvements here are steadily progressing, work having been continued without interruption thus far, and that but few more lots are to be sold at prices so low established. Those selecting lots now have the advantage of choice in location, and of a price much lower than will be fixed upon them in the spring.
Johnson's Addition—Some No. 1 lots, on which a large advance can be realized by the purchaser within six months.
FOR RENT—A comfortable house of five rooms on Massachusetts avenue, at \$25 per month.
BARNARD, JOHNSON & WATSON,
75 and 77 East Market Street.

E. T. KEIGHTLEY & CO.,
No. 20 W. Washington street.
Real Estate, Note and Stock Brokers.
Parties having real estate for sale would do well to call and see us and leave it with us for sale. We are also agents for the sale of property all over the city and State. Kansas lands in any quantity and at low figures. We are the Agents for the sale of Kansas State, city, corporation and bridge bonds. Rent and collect rents all over the city.
CALIFORNIA WINES.
Why drink drugged Wines when you can get it pure, and for less money, at the new
CALIFORNIA WINE ROOM.
22 North Delaware street.
Bottled Wines furnished for families.

DR. J. H. BROWN'S EXPECTORANT,
A SPEEDY AND CERTAIN CURE FOR
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Consumption!
If Taken in Time.
From its first introduction to the public, Brown's Expectorant has met with the most wonderful success, as thousands in this city who have used it can testify.

Home Insurance Co.
NEW YORK.
Cash assets, Over \$4,500,000.
First-class indemnity at as low rates as safety and prosperity will warrant.
E. E. MARTINDALE & CO., Agents.

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FOR 1873.
The year 1873, following as it does an important Presidential election, will be of unusual interest, and every man owes it to himself and his country to keep thoroughly acquainted with the progress of current events. He needs to be informed in regard to the great questions at issue, and for such information he must look not to a party paper that tells only what is favorable to its own side, and suppresses anything and everything it fears may injure the least injured party, no matter how full of moment it may be, but to an independent journal, such a paper is THE WEEKLY NEWS, which aims to tell the truth fairly and without favor.
And is fed upon no public pap, and is always free to express its convictions of right and duty. During the past year it has discussed political questions with ability and honesty, has criticized men and measures when it thought criticism deserved, and has commended them when they deserved praise.
IT IS ALLIED TO NO PARTY.
The WEEKLY NEWS will, as heretofore, contain interesting miscellaneous reading for all classes. For the farmer it will have a large quantity of interesting matter. For the Wives and Daughters, interesting stories, etc., and its
WEEKLY SUMMARY OF CURRENT NEWS
Will be full and well arranged. In its general and State news it will be unsurpassed, while its Editorials will be varied and attractive.
THE WEEKLY NEWS is the cheapest paper of its size published in the West.

JOHN H. HOLLIDAY.
Addition to Brookside.
S. K. Fletcher's and J. F. Ramsey's
SUBDIVISION
Of that beautiful piece of ground immediately west of S. K. Fletcher, Jr.'s fine residence on Cliff road, near the corner of the new bridge, and on each side. Wide streets, one of which extends from Michigan street through this subdivision, affording fine drives by either route to and from the city, and lying adjacent to Woodruff Place, where lots are selling at \$75 per front foot. No better ground is offered in or about the city, either for building or investment purposes.
BUILDING PURPOSES.
As an investment, for no month it will sell for a very fine profit above present price in less than a year. No incumbrance on the ground and lots are sold in FIVE PAYMENTS.
FOR SALE BY
Mick Brothers,
Real estate Agents,
164 EAST WASHINGTON STREET.
WOODLAWN.
These desirable lots are in the Southeast part of the city, where so much improvement has been made during the last eighteen months. All the streets adjoining on the west are now graded and graveled, with brick sidewalks on Fletcher avenue, to within a square or two of the addition. The Woodlawn lots are within the corporate limits of the city, being but thirteen blocks from the centre of the city.
The large sewer through the southern portion of the city begins at the Woodlawn addition on Fletcher avenue, and affords perfect drainage for every lot.
There are many fine trees upon the ground. There is no trouble now on account of the railroad, as the bridge and tunnel make the crossing perfectly safe.
Some purchasers who bought last season at \$500 are reselling at \$700. Our present price is \$600, but in a few months we shall advance to \$700. There have been more houses built in Spann & Co.'s Woodlawn since it was put upon the market, than in any other addition in the city.
For plot and full information call on or address by letter,
JOHN S. SPANN & CO.
50 East Washington Street.

United States Standard Scales.
Manufactured by the new and improved
BUFFALO SCALE COMPANY,
OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.
For Grocers, Merchants, Druggists, Butchers, etc.
Counter and Platform Scales of all sizes, warranted, and sold at manufacturers' prices by
E. E. MARTINDALE & CO.,
No. 140 East Washington street,
Corner Air-Edwards.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3
We invite special attention during this month to our general Clearing Out Sale of Goods from all departments.

Shall give good bargains.
N. R. SMITH & AYRES,
Trade Palace.

HOME-MADE
CASSIMERES,
Cloth, Tweed, Water-proof, Jeans,
FLANNELS,
Blankets, Yarns, etc.

HERBERT & COUGHLIN'S
WOOLEN FACTORY,
West End of Washington Street,
We Could Buy
\$7,000 to \$10,000

First Class Paper
Running six months or one year, besides which we have other sums for long time.

FIRST CLASS INSURANCE.
D. E. SNYDER & CO.,
Brokers, etc., 16 North Meridian street.

THE EVENING NEWS.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1873.
1 P. M. Barometer, 29.84; Thermometer, 48°

THE CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS
A member of the typographical fraternity to-day is taking steps toward organizing a "Saw Log Lodge."

THE BOARD OF HEALTH reports eighteen deaths for the week just ended, of which two were from spotted fever.

WOUND-BE-SUREDS are warned that Bryan's drug store is a bad place to purchase deadly drugs; they should go elsewhere while the spirit is strong.

HENRY DANIELS, J. D. Estes, Charles R. Overman, William Carroll and John Corbin constituted the jurors passed upon by the Mayor this morning.

YESTERDAY the show case in front of Theodore Helm's establishment, on East Washington street, was broken into and a quantity of cigars and fine cut tobacco taken.

It has been reported out that Sunday evening George Worthington robbed the small auction room south of the Mason House, and took therefrom quite a number of articles. To-day he was sent to jail to await grand jury investigation.

A PETITION is before the Council asking an appropriation of \$1,000 to the Ladies' Society for Relief of the Poor. This amount could be very judiciously distributed at the present time, as the Society have many claims upon their benevolence.

The plasterers of Indianapolis have arranged for a ball at Washington Hall on the 11th, and have already named William Connelly, James Brown, Wm. T. Swinehart, Jacob Matthis, Edward Githers, F. T. Luca and J. DeHaven floor managers.

Tax "Union Spy," a military drama, commences a run to-night at Masonic Hall, for the benefit of the Good Templars' organization. A large number of ladies and gentlemen will take part therein, and it is intended to continue the performance throughout the week.

Tax early Peru train came in to-day with one of the sleeping car wheels broken—the flange being nearly all off, also part of the "tread"—and the accident was not discovered until after the train commenced to back from the depot and had jumped the track. How the car remained upright is a mystery.

Peter Peterson, twenty-nine years a sailor and now a naval pensioner (four dollars per month), was brought before the Mayor this morning charged with being a vagrant. The wound in his side, where Peter claimed to have lost a whole kidney, was too much for the Mayor, and he was ordered discharged.

SETTLED AT LAST.
The Third Church Agreement with the Fourth.
On the 29th of January, the question of union with the Fourth Presbyterian came up in the Third for the second time, and after a stormy discussion, in which the proposition was favored by Governor Baker, and Messrs. Bowen, Landers and Todd, and opposed by Drs. Newcomer and Parvin, and Judge Gordon, a vote was taken of the members present, resulting in 115 affirmative and 92 negative. Under the ruling of the Chair, which was approved, it was held that the adoption of such a measure would require a two-thirds majority, and it was determined that an adjourned meeting should be held February 3, and that a committee should be appointed to canvass members not present and record their votes.

Last evening the congregation held another meeting, over which Judge Newcomb presided, and C. N. Todd acted Secretary. The Canvassing Committee, consisting of Drs. Parvin and C. N. Todd, and Messrs. Bowen, Blake, Woolen, and Kennedy, reported that they had prepared no written statement, but that out of 409 votes cast, 235 were affirmative and 123 negative, making 39 votes more for the union than required by a two-thirds majority. Dr. Parvin, who had been most energetic in opposing the proposition, then moved that the Secretary notify the Fourth Church officials of the result, and while making this motion stated that he had been antagonistic from convictions of right, but that he should bow to the will of the majority and enter heart and soul into the new arrangement.

Dr. Newcomer vigorously said nothing. The motion was subsequently amended so as to include Governor Baker, Judge Newcomb and Dr. Parvin, and the committee were directed to act in concert with the Fourth Church delegation in taking legal steps; provided that organization agrees to the union.

About this time Judge Newcomb and Mr. Bowen thanked the propitious fate that induced Dr. Parvin to so freely bend to a decision of the majority, and that gentleman was much complimented for the frank admissions.

Dr. Newcomer said nothing. This ending the union matter so far as the Third Church was concerned, the congregation took up the question of electing Trustees for the ensuing year, and on motion by Mr. Bowen it was unanimously agreed to continue the present boards. Col. Farquhar, Treasurer of the Board, submitted his annual report, showing total receipts \$10,529.36; expenditures, \$10,021.43; leaving on hand \$507.93. Of this but \$3,625.41 were legitimate expenses of the church, which was more than covered by the pew rents and included salaries paid to ministers, sexton's wages, etc.

Nothing now remains but the agreement of the Fourth to blend these two churches into one. Some weeks ago that congregation consented to the union, but the Third refused; which adverse action made the first reserve their vote and drop the discussion. Subsequently the matter was revived, and as seen by last night's action has been finally adopted in the Third by a decisive majority. It is probable that the other will take action soon.

State Board of Agriculture.
The Board met pursuant to adjournment of the January meeting, and was called to order by President Sutherland. Secretary Heron called the roll and all the members answered to their names. The proceedings of the last day of the January meeting were read and adopted as corrected. The President announced that reports from committees were in order. The Committee on Premium List asked for further time. Mr. Dowling offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the State Board of Agriculture in the faithful discharge of its promises is now prepared to carry them out, and to enter into permanent arrangements with the committee of the citizens of Indianapolis for initiation of the Indian Exposition to be located in this city, and that the time has now fully arrived when the amount and nature of the guarantee fund shall be definitely made known to this Board.

Resolved, That we respectfully ask the attendance of the committee of citizens at the meeting of this Board on Friday morning at 9 o'clock, when the Board will jointly consider with such committee the establishment of the proposed exposition.

The letter from Messrs. Allen & Root in regard to the claim of the Board to extend Delaware street to the width of ninety feet through their addition, in which they ask this Board to defer litigation until they had a consultation with them, was read, and on motion of Mr. Burke, the Secretary was instructed to notify Allen & Root to meet the Board at 10 A. M. to-morrow.

On motion the Board adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Horse Lottery.
Although the elements were unpropitious last evening, a very fair audience assembled at Masonic Hall to hear Prof. Morse on "Darwinism," and the happy manner in which the Professor handled his subject amply repaid all who had weathered the storm to hear this celebrated lecturer. The speaker was introduced by Prof. Cox, and began by briefly sketching the history of evolution, stating that whatever one might think of the theory, the features as brought up by Darwin were of great interest, and on these he would dwell. The Professor made no attempt to connect the origin of man with that of the monkey, or to prove a relationship between them, and closed with expounding the belief that one could only understand the higher position of man by understanding the general features of evolution, for man did not appear subject to the principles of selection. The next lecture of the course will be given by Prof. Morse next Monday evening at Masonic Hall.

Not Satisfied.
The Sentinel is dissatisfied over the distribution of money in the treasury of the Indianapolis Library Association, and says: It seems there was at time of death \$1,040 in the treasury of the Association. In making the last will and testament this \$1,040 was divided as follows: To the Widow and Orphans, \$323; to the Home of the Friendless, \$323; to the Benevolent Society, \$323; to the Children's Aid Society, \$323. In this division why was the Ladies' Society for the Relief of the Poor slighted—the installment of whose officers and members would seem to make them pre-eminently fit to be disbursers of money for the poor? Was it intentional or was it a short-sighted claim on the part of the givers? It is claimed, too, that the whole matter was tampered with at port of way by a want-governor. Was there anything crooked in this transaction?

The probabilities for the coming month are many and rapid changes of temperature. A large stock of Warm Undergarments still on hand. To guard against taking cold buy such necessary comforts of
R. R. PARKER,
The Champion Men's Furnisher, 32 West Washington Street.
The Two Dollar Shirt.

A SWINDLE.
A Shoemaker Attempts Suicide With Sugar of Milk.
Michael Lahey, residing on Tennessee, near South, last night concluded to shuffle off and for an agency purchased, as he supposed, an ounce of arsenic at Bryan's store. Charley Buckstahler, thinking perhaps the applicant meant sensational business wrapped up a quantity of "sugar of milk" carefully labelled it poison, and gave it to Mr. Lahey as a deadly drug. After returning home he swallowed a portion and laid himself self down to die. His wife, greatly alarmed, rushed to the same drug store for counterpoisons, but was there told to calm her troubled spirit and give her husband the remainder of the potion. Instead of dying, Mr. Lahey went to sleep, and this morning awoke with the determination to live yet a little longer.

A Courageous Lady.
A Russian visited the residence of J. W. Bradshaw, during the absence of that gentleman, Sunday evening, and on Mrs. B. answering the door bell, boldly stepped in and remarked that he had come to see her. He was invited into the sitting room, the lady preceding despite his attempt at detention, and when there was faced by a cooked revolver, which she procured from the bureau, and given the alternative of going or dying. He went at the point of the pistol, and after the door was locked upon his retreat, Mrs. B. lost her courage and fainted. There was no one in the house at the time besides Mrs. Bradshaw, except a female domestic, and the courage of the lady under these trying circumstances deserves commendation. It would have been more satisfying had that revolver gone off, and had the bullet therein struck squarely in the head of the intruder.

Amusement Matters.
Genevieve de Brabant was played at the Academy by the Aimee troupe last night to a large audience, notwithstanding the terrible condition of the streets. The play, while it exhibits Aimee to less advantage than "Le Grand Duchesse" or "La Perichole," gives the remainder of the troupe more prominence, and is on the whole quite as satisfactory. Aimee sang last night with her usual spirit and abandon. Her voice, though somewhat unsympathetic in its lower tones, is admirably adapted to the music of Offenbach, and she enters into the spirit of it even to the tips of her toes. Mardin, though a good singer, suffers in comparison with Nos. Marcos and Lesayer, in voice and action were admirable. Two such irresistibly funny, grotesque and altogether charming artists rarely come into conjunction. Duchesne is always good in whatever he undertakes, and his Mardin last night was not among the least of his characters. Miles, Bonelli and Roland, who are new to this stage, possess exceptionally fine voices, and add much to the success of the play. To-night "Les Cent Vierges" will be produced, which will give full scope to the power of the company.

But a few days and the 25th of February will be here, and Medina says his stock of real and imitation hair goods, his fine assortment of hoop-skirts and corsets, must be closed out. Ladies, bargains, bargains, at 31 North Pennsylvania street.

Of all awful night sounds, that of the cry of fire reverberating through the air is the most heart rending and soul searching. No one knows when the first sound of the alarm bell strikes upon his ear, but his own property is in danger; and what thoughts stir up his inmost feelings if he has neglected calling upon some reliable insurance agent and placed his protection in his hands. A. Abromet, Esq., with office in the Kina Building, represents several companies that offer first-class protection.

Every one is invited to the grand opening of W. A. Bradshaw & Son's, which takes place at their new Music Palace, 44 and 46 East Washington street, this evening.

LOCAL ITEMS.
Orders are fast pouring in for the new Broadway style of young men's silk dress hats. Ike Davis, Conner & Co. are, without doubt, the leaders in the introducing of styles. Whenever you want the latest in the hat line, drop in at 22 West Washington street.

Read the law card of Harvey & Matter in this issue.

The "Rose of Cuba," a cigar that will please all smokers, has been introduced in this vicinity by John H. McGaw, Eagle Cigar Stand, 16 Bates House Block, and 35 West Washington street. John has a large supply of "Nectar" and "Sensé" brands, old favorites, still on hand.

The Franklin Fire Insurance of Indianapolis is doing a large and profitable business. It uses care and judgment in the selection of its risks, and offers to-day first class indemnity at low rates.

The best panacea for sore noses, chapped hands and cracked lips is Cobb's Medicated Cocoa Butter.

Readers of The News will hereafter find the card of the New York Store at the head of the sixth column second page.

Coughs and colds at this season of the year are frequent, and parties desiring the best remedies should call at the corner drug store, opposite the Bates and Palmer Houses.

The last reductions for the exclusive purpose of closing out stock at Arcade, No. 6, seem to take well, judging by the increase of sales in ladies' suits and overcoats.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
Wholesale Dealers.
Bodies its country circulation, which is very large. The Evening News is read on every train leaving or arriving after 5 o'clock, and at every hotel in the evening. Advertisements in

Jonathan S. Harvey, FRANK J. MATTHEW, HARVEY & MATTHEW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office, Room No. 4, Zina Building, Indianapolis.

Ready for Business
In our
NEW QUARTERS,
42 West Washington street,
GRIFFITH'S BLOCK.

THE ILIFF BROS.,
"Hatters of the Period"
Our New Stock of
Books and Stationery
is now arranged, and we shall be glad to see all of our old customers and as many new ones as possible at our New Rooms.

25 North Illinois street,
FINE INITIAL STATIONERY,
which we are selling from
25c to 40c per Box.
JOS. SMITH,
NEW YORK NEWS AGENCY.

James P. Wright,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Room No. 12, Second Floor, 35 1/2 East Market street.
Special attention given to litigated cases in all the Courts.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.
For City Clerk.—Chas. P. Carby will be a candidate for the office of City Clerk, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention, to be held February 15, 1873.

For Mayor.—Daniel McConley will be a candidate for Mayor, subject to a decision of the Republican Convention, to be held February 15, 1873.

For City Clerk.—John B. Clinton will be a candidate for City Clerk, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention, to be held February 15th, 1873.

For City Marshal.—Thomas D. Ames will be a candidate for City Marshal, subject to the action of the Republican Nominating Convention, Ward Conventions on the 14th.

For Mayor.—George F. McGinnis will be a candidate for Mayor subject to the Republican Nominating Convention, February 15.

For City Treasurer.—Mahlon D. Stacy will be a candidate for City Treasurer, subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

For City Clerk.—P. H. Lemon, now Deputy County Clerk, will be a candidate for the office of City Clerk, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.

For City Treasurer.—Henry W. Tulawiler is a candidate for the office of City Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican City Convention, February 15th, 1873.

For City Marshal.—Robert Neighbors will be a candidate for the office of City Marshal, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

"The Best is None Too Good."
Toilet and Fancy Articles, Native Wines, Elegant Perfumery, The Purest Drugs that money can buy.
PERRY BROTHERS,
Southwest corner Penna. and Market streets, opposite Post Office.

FIRST ANNUAL BALL
Given by the
PLASTERERS OF INDIANAPOLIS,
At Washington Hall,
Tuesday Evening, February 11, 1873.

MUSIC BY THE UNION BAND.
Tickets One Dollar.

ONE DOLLAR for extracting one tooth with Lancing Tool. ONE DOLLAR and upwards for Gold Fillings. ONE DOLLAR and upwards for Old Metal Teeth set for an Upper or Lower set of Teeth on Rubber, best quality. 27 1/2 West corner of KILGORE'S DENTAL ROOMS No. 70 North Illinois St. Indianapolis.

STEINWAY
And other First-Class
PIANOS.
CHARLES SOEHNER,
36 East Washington Street.

Masks! Masks!!
Monks, John Bulls, Students, Philistines, Monkeys, Indians, Gnomes, Grandpas, Princesses, Carnival, Negroes, German Brothers, Nephews, Our Fritz, Nuns, Turks, Irishmen, Old Women, Old Men, Devils, Devils, Wire Masker, Noses, Beards, and a very large variety of Ladies' Gowns and character masks; also Gilt and Silver Lace and Stars for trimmings, just received direct from Europe, and for sale wholesale and retail by
CHAS. MAYER & CO.,
29 West Washington Street.

20 PER CENT.
Until the 15th of March.
We offer our elegant stock of Stone, Cameo, Coral, and all other sets of Jewelry, at 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
M'LENE & NORTROP,
Bates House Corner Jewelry Store.

WANTED.
Some No. 1 Mortgage Paper, in sums of not less than \$1,000. We can loan money on short time. Stocks, Bonds, etc., Bought and Sold.
Foreign Exchange for Sale.
JOS. A. MOORE & BRO.
No. 10 Blackford's Block, Second Floor.

F. J. MEDINA
Is closing out his entire stock of Real and Imitation Hair Goods at a great sacrifice.
Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Bustles, etc., at cost and less than cost.
All goods must be sold by March 1st.

31 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA ST.

J. M. LORD & SONS,
No. 4 Glenn's Block.
FOR SALE.
South Tennessee Street—A lot, 30 feet front, suitable for business property. Cheap; terms easy.
North Meridian Street—A first-class frame dwelling. Terms easy.
North Pennsylvania Street—A handsome two-story dwelling in spacious lot.
College Avenue—A handsome two-story brick dwelling with modern improvements. Very cheap.
Northwest—Three and a half acres, with building, engine and other machinery, suitable for manufacturing purposes. \$20,000; one third down, balance in one and two years. Also, A large number of vacant lots. Cheap, on long time.

JOHN M. LORD & SONS.
UNRIVALLED INDUCEMENTS
For Sixty Days.
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.
Returning thanks to the public for the liberal patronage in the old year, I will offer for the next sixty days, goods at greater bargains than ever.

AMERICAN WATCHES,
IN PRICE COMPLETE, FROM \$10 TO \$200.
Fine Swiss movements, suitable for an accurate timepiece.
In any style of gold or silver case. Also a stock of the genuine
RATED PERREGAUX WATCHES,
DIAMONDS;
Also, Jewelry in Cameo, Coral, Amethyst, Solid Gold, etc., Ladies' and Gents' Gold Chains, Lockets, Bracelets, Seal Rings, Studs and Buttons, Solid Silver and Plated Ware.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS IN WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
HARRY CRAFT,
24 East Washington St., Indianapolis.

\$25,000 WORTH OF BOOTS
and Shoes, regardless of cost, to be closed out in sixty days, to make room for Spring Goods.
G. C. STEINHAUER,
17 West Washington Street, Successor to Bronson.

M. V. MCGILLIARD. M. O. BROWN. E. E. BARNARD.
MCGILLIARD & BROWN INSURANCE AGENCY,
Nos. 9 and 11 South Meridian St.

THE FOLLOWING IS OUR LIST:
Commercial Union, London.
Phoenix of Brooklyn.
Westchester of New York.
Amoske of Cincinnati.
Fireman's Fund of San Francisco.
Star of New York.
Alemannis of Cleveland.

All insurance placed with us will receive prompt attention. We guarantee first class companies and correct form of policy.
BRING US YOUR BUSINESS.

COAL.
NIBLOCK, MERRIFIELD & CO.
Office lately removed to 79 West Washington St. Deal in all kinds of Coal and Coke, and have taken away successive State Fair premiums on their Black Coal.

HODGSON & BROWN,
ARCHITECTS AND SUPERINTENDENTS,
Nos. 14, 15 and 16 Martindale's Block, Indianapolis, Indiana, and 124 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

We will prepare and furnish designs, plans, specifications and full working drawings for all classes of buildings, public and private, and give special attention to convenience of arrangement, architectural effect, and economy of construction, both in structure and ordinary buildings. We have a well organized and efficient corps of draftsmen, and can promptly attend to all orders, and will give personal and particular attention to all works entrusted to us.

JOHN HUEGLE,
DEALER IN
IMPORTED RHINE WINES,
Champagnes and Domestic Liquors,
Sparkling and Still Wines from this and California.

Attached to this establishment are six new billiard tables, with Brunswick's new Spring Commission Cushion.
No. 39 East Washington Street.

HOME ACADEMY
For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.
Victory Street, 20 Floor, Room 15, Indianapolis.
For further information respecting time and terms, apply to Mrs. A. R. THOMPSON, Principal.

INDIANAPOLIS LAND OIL WORKS
S. E. BERING.
Manufacture Pure Land Oil, Kerosene, Lamp Glass and Tallow,
27 and 29 West Pearl Street, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.